The World's Linguists Don’t Even Know the ‘S’ Law

Kaan Arslanoğlu

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The world of linguistics is in a wonderful position. Without even acknowledging Turkish - the root of European languages - they create magnificent theories. They have conducted and continue to conduct impressive research without even knowing the ‘S’ law.

What is the ‘S’ law, you ask? When Turkish roots migrate to European languages, they acquire an unnecessary, empty ‘S’ sound at the beginning of the word. There are 12 more such sound change laws in the transition from Turkish to European languages. The simplest of these is the ‘S’ law. Despite its simplicity, scholars are unaware of it. Why? Because if they were to acknowledge it - God help them - their entire field of study would collapse, and their world would crumble. Below, you will find more than 200 examples of the ‘S’ law. Of course, these are not all the examples.

When these linguists come across my articles, they usually choose to ignore them, pretending not to see, hear, or know. Once they recover from their initial shock, some try to object. Their objections, however, are nothing more than the repetition of a few worn-out clichés. We have heard them all before. Here they are:

1- ***These examples are merely coincidences.***

Our response: By what math logic can tens of thousands of coincidences still be considered coincidences?

2- ***These words are loanwords that Turkish borrowed from other languages.***

Our response: If Turkish borrowed tens of thousands of roots from other languages, where did the earlier version of Turkish disappear? And if Turkish truly borrowed all these words - though this is not the case - wouldn't that make Turkish a legitimate member of your so-called privileged Indo-European family? The same applies to the Semitic languages that European languages borrowed thousands of words from, such as Hebrew or Arabic. When will you finally discard your fabricated theory?

3- ***These are new words in Turkish; they are not thousands of years old because Turkish is only a young language, at most 1,500 years old.***

Our response: Turkish is the oldest language in Eurasia, at least 25,000 years old. We confirm and prove this through the deep connections between Turkish and Native American languages. The vast majority of the word examples we provide are shared among Turkish communities living in separate and distant states across Eurasia. These words form a historical, cultural, and productive unity. Their commonalities have been verified through established phonetic laws. From the very beginning, there has been no possibility that they are not originally Turkish.

Note: Of course, not all Western words that begin with 'S' follow this law. Additionally, many Turkish roots that already start with 'S' have been adopted into Western languages **as** they are.

NOW, LET THE EVIDENCE SPEAK — HERE ARE THE EXAMPLES:

The **Red** ones are Turkish

Scab, s-**cab** < **kab**, **kabuk**

Scabies, s-**cab**-ies < **kabuklu** (crusted)

Scare, s-**car**e < **kork**, **korku** > **horror**

Scavo (Greek – dig, to make hole), s-**cav**o < **kaz**mak, **kov**uk yapmak

Scelus (Latin – guilt, crime), s-**cel**us < **kıl** (Turkish root of 'cut'), **kıl** > **guilt, culpa, culpable, kill**

Schloss (German), s-**chl**oss < **kale** > **castle**

Scholar, scholastic, school **;** schola (Latin); schule (German); s-**chol**a < **okul**, **oku** (school, read)

Scissor **;** scheere (German); scissus, scissura (Latin); s-**cis**sor < **kes** (cut)

Scoop, s-**coop** < **kap**, **kepçe**

Scorch, s-**cor**ch < **kor** (ember), **kavur** (roast, hold it on fire)

Scoundrel, s-**coundrel** < **kandır**, **kandırıl**, **kandırıkçı** (deceiving, deceiver)

Scrab, scrape, script, scratch **;** scabere, scripture (Latin); s-**cra**b < **kara**, **kert** (wright, scratch)

Scrap, s-**cra**p < **kırıntı**

Scuffle, s-**cuffle** < **kavga** (fight), **kapış**ma > **kampf** (German)

Search, s-**earch** < **ara**, **araştır** > **uraş** (Sumerian) (see, look)

Seat, sit **;** sedere (Latin); s-**eat**, s-**it** < **otur**, **oturak**

Second, s-**econ**d < **ikinci**

Sed “PIE root”, s-**ed** < **otur**, **oturma** … pres**id**e; res**id**e; s**add**le; s**ed**an; s**eat**; s**eda**te; s**eda**tive; s**ede**ntary; s**edi**ment; s**et**; s**ett**; s**ett**le; s**it**; s**oot**; supers**ede** < **otur**

Sedantery, s-**edan**tery < **otur**, **oturan**

Select, s-**elec**t < **ele**, **elek**, **eleme**

Separate **;** separer (Fr.); se-**para**te < **parçala**

Sequel, sequence (“PIE” root: sekw); s-**equel** < **ikileme**, **ikinci** (make two, dual)

Sero (Latin – seed), s-**ero** < **üren**, **ürendi** (germ, seed)

Set, s-**et** < **et** (do), **otur** (sit, settle)

Settle, s-**ettle** < **öde** (pay, repay); **otur** (sit, settle)

Sfiksimo (Greek – constrict), s-**fik**simo < **büz**, **sık**, **bük** (constrict, squeeze, flex)

Shall, s-hall < **ol** (be, become)

Shape, s-**hap**e < **kip** > s-**ciep**pan (an old form of shape)

Shepherd **;** schäfer (German); s-**chafer** < **çoban**

Sheriff, s-**heriff** < **herif** (**er**) (man) … **Herif**, **er** > **herr** (German)

Shield, s-**hiel**d < **calak**, **kalkan**

ship (as a ‘-ship’ suffix) comes from ‘shape’, s-**hip** < **kip** (shape)

Short, s-**hort** < **kırt**, **kısa**

Shot, shoot, s-h-**ot**, sh-**oot** < **at** (throw, shoot)

Should, s-**hould** < **ol**, **oldur** (be, become, make something done)

Shut, s-**hut** < **kapat** (shut), **çit** (tie, fence)

Simadi (Greek - sign), s-**ima**di < **im** (sign, image)

Simaia (Greek - flag), s-**ima**i < **im** (sign, image)

Sinus, s-**in**us < **in** (cave, hole)

Sirtaki (Greek), s-**ir**taki < **ır**, **yır** (song, play)

Skafos (Greek - vessel), s-**kaf**os < **kap** (cup, vessel)

Skei ("PIE root – cut), (**sek**) s-**kei** < **kes** (**cut**) … abs**cis**sa; con**sci**ence; con**sci**ous; es**cud**o; e**sq**uire; ne**sci**ence; omni**sc**ience; omni**sci**ent; plebi**sci**te; pre**sci**ence; res**cis**sion; s**cie**nce; s**cio**list; s**cis**sion; s**chis**m; s**chis**t; s**chiz**o-; s**chiz**ophrenia; s**cud**o; s**heat**h; s**heat**he; s**hea**ve; s**he**d; s**hi**n; s**hi**ngle; s**hiv**e; **chi**p; s**hys**ter; s**ke**ne; s**ki**; s**qui**re < **kes**

Skelton, s-**kelt**on < **kıltık**, **kılçık**

Skep, (S)kep: "PIE root" of "scab"; s-**kep** < **kap**, **kabuk** (cover, crust)

Sker, (**ker**) (PIE root), s-**ker** < **kur** (circle); **kıvır**, **kıvrıl** (curve); **sar** (circle, wrap) … **cir**ca; **cir**cadian; **cir**cle; **cir**cuit; **cir**cum-; **cir**cumcision; **cir**cumflex; **cir**cumscribe; **cir**cumspect; **cir**cumstance; **cir**cus; **cir**que; **cor**ona; **cr**epe; **cr**est; **cr**inoline; **cr**isp; **cr**own; **cur**b; **cur**vature; **cur**ve; **kr**one; s**hr**ink < **kur**, **kıvır**, **kıvrık**, **kıvrıl**

S-keu, "PIE root" , s-**keu** < **kapla**, **kapa**, **katla**, **sakla** … **cust**ody; **cut**aneous; **cut**icle; -**cyt**e; **cyt**o-; **hid**e; **hoard**; **hud**dle; **hut**; ki**shk**e; meer**sch**aum; ob**sc**ure; **sc**um; **sk**ewbald; **sk**im; **sk**y < **kat**, **sak** (hide, save) / **Cut**is, **cut**aneous (Latin) < **kat** (coat)

Skeud, “PIE root” ; (to shoot, chase, throw), s-k-**eud** < **at**, **atmak** (shoot, throw)

… sc**out**; sh**eet**; sh**oot**; sh**ot**; sh**out**; sh**ut**; sh**utt**le; sk**eet**; wainsc**ot** / s-k-**eud** < **at**

Skew, s-**kew** < **kıv**rık

Ski, s-**ki** < **kay**, **kayak**

Skimpy, s-**kimp**y < **cimri**

Skin, s-**kin** < **kın** (organic sheat, cover) ... **Cnes, cneas** (Celtic) < **kın**, skin

Skipi (Icelandic.), s-**kip**i < **kap** (vessel, cup)

Skogur (Icelandic - forest), s-**kogur** < **koru** (forest)

Skotono (Greek - to kill), s-**kot**ono < **kat**let (cut, kill)

Skull, s-**kull** < **kelle**

Smoke, s-**moke** < **buğu**, **buhar**, **muz**, **mişk** (mist, steam, mist)

Soon, s-**oon** < **an**, **anın**da (time, instantly)

Sound **;** sono, sonus (Latin); s-**on**us < **ün**

Space, s-**pace** < **boş**, **boşluk**

Spark, sparkle; s-**park** < **parla**, **parkıra**

Spect, s-**pect** < **bak** (look, see)

Spirit, s-**prit** < **bura(ng)** (Old Turk.)

Split **;** spalten (German); s-**plit** < **böl**

Spring (as a season), s-**pring** < **burung** (Old Turk.)

Spring (as a verb and name), s-**pring** < **fırla**, **pırla** (to spring); **pınar** (fountain)

Spur, s-**pur** < **burun** (protrusion, fore, foreland, nose)

Spurt, s-**purt** < **fırla**, **fışkır**

Squeeze, s-**queeze** < **kıs**, **kısmak**, **sık**, **sıkmak**

Stable, s-**table** < **tavla**, **tabla** (the root is Turk. '**tavar**' (agriculturel animals)

Stai ("PIE root"- stone), s-**tai** < **taş**

Stair, s-**tair** < **derece**, **dereke**, **taraça**

Stalk, s-**talk** < **talkım**

Stamp **;** stampfen (German); s-**tamp** < **tapga**, **tamga** > **type, table, tablet** … (the concept about flat surface)

Stand, s-**tand** < **tıng** (Old Turk. stop, rest); **din** (**dinlen**) (pause, rest)

Star **;** asteri (Greek); stern (German); stella (Latin); s-tar < **tir**, **tır**, **tar** (Sumerian İsh-**tar**; Old Turk. Eren**tir** (Erendiz); Temir **Tir**ek (North star); yal**dur**uk, yl**tr**uk, yıl**dır**ım (thunderbolt)

Starch (German - hard); sterto (Celtic); s-**tarch** < **taraGan** (Altaic – hard)

Stark (German - power), s-**tark** < **erk** (power), **tire**: erect, upright, strong

Steal **;** stehlen (German); s-**teal** < **talan** (loot), **çal** (steal) / Taie, tae (Hittit.): steal, theft / TAAW (Native American): thief / **Tlina** (Celtic) < **talan** > steal

Steam, s-**team** < **tuman**, **duman** / German '**dampf**' < **duman**

Stecken (German – stick, put, set); s-**teck**en < **dik**, **dikmek**

Steel **;** stahl (German); stal (Icelandic); s-**teel** < **tol**, **tolon**, **tulum**, **tel** (steel, steel arm, steel wire)

Steg, stegh, stig (“PIE root”) (pole, stick, sting, prick, attach); s-**teg**, s-**tig** < **dik**, **tak** (upright, erect, prick, attach)

Stehen (German - stand), s-**teh**en < **dikil**, **tokta** (remain, stop)

Stékomai, stéko (Greek - to stand); s-**teko** < **dikil**

Stenos (Greek - narrow); s-**tenos** < **tıng** (Yakut – tense); **yinc**, **ince** (thin)

Step, s-**tep** < **tep**, **tepme**, **taban**, **taban tepme** (sole of food, walk)

Steppe, s-**teppe** < **tepe**, **tepelik** (hill, high land)

Stick, sting; s-**tick** < **diken** (thorn) (the root is Turkish ‘**dik**’ (steep, vertical, horny)

Stick **;** stock (German); s-**tick** < **direk**, **değnek**, **dik**

Sticky, s-**tick**y < **tut**, **tutkal**, **takıl** (hold, glue, stuck)

Stigma (Greek, Eng.), s-**tigma** < **dikme**, **dikit**, **diklik**

Stipo (Latin – get together, collect); s-**tipo** < **topla**

Stirpis (Latin – branch, sprout), s-**tirpis** < **tchyrpi**, **çırpı**

Stitch **;** stich (German); s-**titch** < **Dik**, **dikiş**, **dikmek**

Sto, sti (Greek), s-**ti**, s-**to** < **-de**, **-da** > at (Eng.)

Stock, s-**tock** < **tokta** (remain, stop)

Stoichma (Greek – pole), s-**toicma** < **tikme**, **dikme**, **dikit**

Stoma (Greek – mouth); s-**toma** < **tamak**, **damak** (**dome** of the mouth)

Stomach, sto-**mach** < **mide**, **miğde** … **Maga, magi** (Icelandic); **magen** (German) < **mide**, **miğde**

Stopper, s-**topp**er < **tıpa**, **tapa** ... Japan toparu- 'stop'. Turk. '**tut**, **tap**': stop, stay … Hittit. istap, istp, istapp, istappinu: block, close

Stoss (German – hit, bump, butt); s-**toss** < **tos**, **tosla**

Straight, s-**traigh**t < **dik**, **doğru**, **toğru**

Street, s-**treet** < **doğru**, **toğru**, **tarik** (straight, road)

Strenght, s-**trenght** < **diri**, **dirençli**, **tire**

strict, strikt (German), s-**trict** < **tıkız**

Strong, s-**trong** < **tura**, **dur**, **durung**

Structure, s-**tructure** < **tura** (pole, beam, building)

Stub, s-**tub** < **dip**

Stuck, s-**tuck** < **tak**, **tut**, **takılmış**, **tutulmuş**

Stutter ; stottern (German), s-**tutter** < **tut**, **tutuk**

Sulco, sulcus (Latin – İng. – groove, gutter); s-**ulco** < **oluk**

Super, supra (İng. – Latin.); s-**upra** < **ab**, **aba**, **apa**, **abart** (**up**, high person, high position, exaggerate) … **Abi**, **abla**, **amca** (Turk.); ape (Kürd.) (big sister, big brother, uncle)

Suspend, suspention; suspendo (Latin); s-**us**pend < **as**, **asıl**, **askı**, **ası** (suspend, hang)

Symbol, sy-**im**bol < **im**, **imle**, **ima**, **imge** (sign, image)

Final Note: You can find much more detailed explanations and documents on this subject in my other articles on these pages (academia.edu). Or better yet: You may read my book, which I show you **below, where I explain all this.**

amazon.com

https://www.amazon.com/Turkish-Founding-Language-Indo-European-Concealed/dp/B0D9S7BXJW/ref=rvi_d_sccl_1/145-7925286-2298828?pd_rd_w=h8WSU&content-id=amzn1.sym.f5690a4d-f2bb-45d9-9d1b-736fee412437&pf_rd_p=f5690a4d-f2bb-45d9-9d1b-736fee412437&pf_rd_r=FHJQ1PPTQVVDH2XWY6RQ&pd_rd_wg=T4fIS&pd_rd_r=aa381af2-fb27-46b6-af74-b2b53e178b2b&pd_rd_i=B0D9S7BXJW&psc=1

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